

# SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

DECEMBER 16, 2014

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**6.6 million**

People in Sudan in Need of Humanitarian Assistance

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – December 2014

**4.4 million**

People in Darfur in Need of Humanitarian Assistance

OCHA – November 2014

**2 million**

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) or Severely Affected Persons in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states

OCHA – May and August 2014

**263,800**

Refugees in Sudan

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – June 2014

**1,900**

Sudanese Refugees in the Central African Republic

UNHCR – September 2014

**365,300**

Sudanese Refugees in Chad

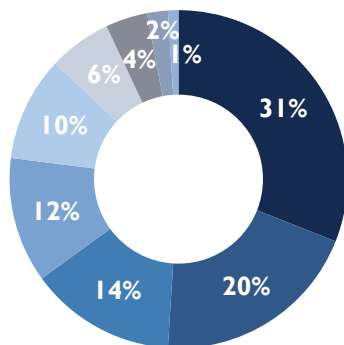
UNHCR – November 2014

**221,900**

Sudanese Refugees in South Sudan

UNHCR – July 2014

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014 & FY 2015



- Health (31%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (20%)
- Nutrition (14%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (12%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (10%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (6%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (4%)
- Protection (2%)
- Shelter & Settlements (1%)
- Food Vouchers (1%)

## USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup> FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2014 & FY 2015



## HIGHLIGHTS

- A dengue fever outbreak in Sudan's Darfur region had resulted in 137 reported cases as of December 14.
- Hostilities continue to result in deaths and injuries in Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N)-controlled parts of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states.
- Conflict-affected individuals from South Sudan continue to arrive in Sudan.

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

TO SUDAN IN FY 2014 & FY 2015

USAID/OFDA	\$60,239,081
USAID/FFP	\$200,173,829
STATE/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$37,150,000

**\$ 297,562,910**

TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Since late August, health officials have reported 137 cases of dengue fever—including cases in North Darfur, South Darfur, and West Darfur states. State Ministry of Health (SMoH) officials, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), and other health partners are working to contain the outbreak by providing medical supplies, training health care workers, and targeting affected areas with health promotion activities.
- During November, clashes and multiple aerial bombings reportedly killed eight people and injured at least 40 others in SPLM-N-controlled parts of the Two Areas of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile, relief actors and the U.N. report.
- As of December 11, nearly 115,600 South Sudanese had fled to Sudan since mid-December 2013 and an estimated 67,500 South Sudanese refugees sheltering in Sudan had received humanitarian assistance, according to the U.N.

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>2</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

## DARFUR

- Violence in Darfur during 2014 had displaced nearly 457,600 people as of November 30, according to the U.N. Although an estimated 141,300 people have reportedly returned to areas of origin, more than 316,300 of the individuals displaced during 2014 remained internally displaced in Darfur as of November 30.
- On December 4, the U.N. Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Hervé Ladsous briefed the U.N. Security Council (UNSC) on the current humanitarian and security situation in Darfur, highlighting concerns regarding the negative humanitarian impact of ongoing tensions between the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the African Union–U.N. Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID). Under-Secretary-General Ladsous underscored the importance of GoS and UNAMID collaboration to improve the security situation in areas such as the Kalma IDP camp near South Darfur’s capital city of Nyala.
- The GoS recently authorized access for two national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to the eastern Jebel Marra area—a mountainous region that encompasses parts of Central Darfur, North Darfur, and South Darfur states and is largely under rebel control and inaccessible to humanitarians—to conduct health care assessments, the U.N. reports. However, due to heightened insecurity and ongoing clashes between Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Sudan Liberation Army-Abdul Wahid, the two NGOs—the National Initiative Development Organization and Jebel Marra Charity Organization—have not initiated the assessments. Since 2010, relief organizations have been unable to reach an estimated 100,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance in eastern Jebel Marra.

### Central Darfur

- USAID/FFP partner the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) plans to launch a food voucher program in Central Darfur’s Hamediya IDP camp in 2015. The voucher program will include a sensitization program for IDPs and relevant local actors, according to the U.N. WFP also plans to transition to voucher programs in other IDP camps in Central Darfur, where an estimated 400,000 displaced people currently receive food assistance through general food distributions.
- Since January, nearly 73,600 newly displaced individuals have sought shelter in Central Darfur, according to the U.N. As of November 30, nearly 5,200 of the population newly displaced during 2014 had returned to North Darfur while more than 68,400 individuals remained displaced in Central Darfur.

### East Darfur

- Between January and November 30, the U.N. reported that insecurity in East Darfur State displaced nearly 35,500 people—of which nearly 26,900 individuals sought shelter in East Darfur’s Abu Karinka and Adila localities. Including populations displaced prior to 2014, approximately 69,000 people—including 14,000 in Abu Karinka and more than 55,000 people in Adila—were displaced in the two localities and in need of humanitarian assistance as of November 30, according to the U.N. However, on November 27 and 30, the GoS facilitated an interagency mission to assess IDP needs in Abu Karinka and Adila—areas that have remained largely inaccessible to humanitarian actors since August 2013. Preliminary assessment findings indicate that an estimated 123,000 displaced people—including 64,000 people in Adila and 59,000 people in Abu Karinka—were seeking shelter in the area. Relief actors plan to continue assessing the IDP population and related need for humanitarian assistance in East Darfur in the coming weeks.

### North Darfur

- On October 16, a group of unknown armed actors attacked and killed three UNAMID peacekeepers in Korma area, North Darfur. The peacekeepers were patrolling an area near the Korma IDP camp where IDPs and local students retrieve water from the nearby hand-pump, according to UNAMID’s Chief Security Advisor. UNAMID peacekeepers have been providing protection for an estimated 18,300 displaced persons sheltering near the UNAMID team site in Korma since March, according to the U.N. As of November 30, nearly 18,400 individuals had arrived in Korma town and at the UNAMID team site since January, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM).
- On November 19, the UNSC released a press statement calling on the GoS to grant UNAMID personnel unhindered access in Tabit village, North Darfur, to investigate reports that approximately 200 women and girls were sexually assaulted in late October. On November 9, the GoS allowed a UNAMID verification team—including police, military, and civilian representatives—to enter Tabit to conduct interviews with community members and a SAF representative.

While the visit did not confirm the reported sexual assault to have occurred in late October, UNAMID reported plans to conduct additional follow-up actions.

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## THE TWO AREAS AND ABYEI

### *Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile*

- Multiple aerial bombings and clashes reportedly killed eight people and injured at least 40 others in SPLM-N-controlled parts of the Two Areas in mid-to-late November, according to relief actors and the U.N. In response, some populations in Southern Kordofan's Al Buram, Delami, and Heiban localities relocated to caves—where populations are at an increased risk of contracting diseases due to the damp environment and poor access to safe drinking water and food. U.N. agencies have not had access to SPLM-N-controlled areas since 2011, preventing verification of civilian displacement and scope of humanitarian needs.

### *Abyei Area*

- In late October, USAID/FFP partner WFP announced it had facilitated the distribution of food commodities to more than 15,000 people in five locations in northern Abyei Area—where GoS restrictions had prevented distributions since May 2011. WFP plans to implement livelihood activities and nutrition programs in northern Abyei to increase agricultural production and prevent further malnutrition among food-insecure populations.

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## WESTERN KORDOFAN

- In late November, inter-communal, land-related clashes between members of the Misseriya ethnic group in Western Kordofan State resulted in more than 100 deaths and displaced an unknown number of civilians, according to local media and the U.N. The insecurity prompted humanitarian agencies in the area to suspend or restrict operations in the areas, however WFP and other U.N. actors reportedly gained access and delivered relief assistance in recent weeks.

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## REFUGEE INFLUX

- The U.N. reports nearly 115,600 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan since the ongoing influx began in mid-December 2013. The U.N. has projected that an estimated 165,000 South Sudanese refugees will arrive in Sudan by the end of 2014. The GoS Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), however, reported on November 23 that Sudan is currently hosting 205,000 South Sudanese who have arrived since mid-December 2013. Relief actors continue efforts to address the humanitarian needs of South Sudanese refugees and had provided assistance to an estimated 67,500 new arrivals from South Sudan as of December 2. Response gaps remain, including relief commodities, health care services, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support.
- On September 25 and 29, UNHCR, HAC, and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society conducted rapid needs assessments of South Sudanese refugees at two Sudanese border checkpoints between White Nile State and South Sudan's Upper Nile State. The assessment confirmed that new arrivals needed access to safe drinking water, food, medicine, shelter, and transportation, according to the U.N.
- On October 21, the U.N. Secretary-General's Humanitarian Envoy Abdullah al Matouq and U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees António Guterres visited White Nile to advocate for South Sudanese refugees sheltering in Sudan and assess refugee living conditions. Following the visit, both U.N. officials commended the GoS for assisting refugees but highlighted the need for the GoS to afford recognized, legal status to South Sudanese refugees in order to ensure access to basic rights and adequate humanitarian assistance.
- As of December 11, humanitarian actors had begun site preparations for two new refugee sites to decongest the Al Alagaya refugee site, White Nile. In FY 2014, State/PRM provided \$13.9 million to assist South Sudanese refugees in Sudan.

## HEALTH

- Since late August, WHO and SMOH officials have reported 137 cases of dengue fever in North Darfur, South Darfur, and West Darfur—including 132 cases in North Darfur, three cases in West Darfur, and two cases in South Darfur. The outbreak caseload in North Darfur is primarily concentrated in and around El Fasher town and includes the current outbreak's three reported deaths, according to North Darfur SMOH officials. SMOH officials, WHO, and other health partners are working to contain the outbreak by providing medical supplies, training health care workers, and targeting affected areas with health promotion activities and awareness-raising media campaigns. Health actors in North Darfur are responding to the concentration of cases in El Fasher by implementing an indoor spraying campaign to reduce further spread of dengue fever, according to the U.N. In West Darfur, SMOH and WHO staff recently formed a dengue fever task force to develop a contingency plan, monitor interventions, and support prevention efforts.
- Following the confirmation of two cases of polio in northern South Sudan, U.N. officials have expressed concern that children in SPLM-N-controlled areas of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile could be at high risk of contracting the virus. On November 6, U.N. Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator Geert Cappelaere called on the GoS and SPLM-N to implement a 10-day ceasefire to enable polio immunization for approximately 165,000 children who had not received vaccinations since 2011. U.N. agencies developed operational plans for a cross-line polio vaccination campaign in SPLM-N-held areas in February 2013 but were unable to implement the campaign without support from GoS and SPLM-N authorities. On November 30, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) reported that relief actors had provided polio vaccinations to more than 4,400 children under five years of age in Southern Kordofan's El Abassiya locality and Western Kordofan's Lagawa locality—both GoS-controlled areas.
- USAID/OFDA partner UNICEF continues efforts to strengthen cold-chain capacity and provide equipment to ensure sustainable routine immunization services in conflict-affected areas of Darfur, the Two Areas, and Abyei. Cold-chain equipment procured by UNICEF and funded by USAID/OFDA will enable local health actors to establish approximately 80 fixed immunization sites and more than 300 mobile outreach units to provide vaccination services in IDP and refugee camps, as well as host communities. Improved cold chain capacity will support immunization campaigns and emergency response activities for polio, measles, meningitis, and yellow fever, as well as promote sustainable and longer-term vaccination activities.

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## FOOD SECURITY

- Approximately 3.5 million people in Sudan are currently facing Stressed and Crisis—IPC 2 and 3—levels of food insecurity, a decrease of approximately one third since September when an estimated 5.2 million people were experiencing Stressed and Crisis levels of food insecurity, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).<sup>4</sup> FEWS NET reports that a strong October harvest increased food availability and income generation opportunities, contributing to the improved food security situation. While increased supplies of cereals to markets have resulted in lower prices, sorghum and millet prices remain 87 and 95 percent higher, respectively, as compared to a similar time period in 2013.
- Food security is expected to continue to improve among poor households across Sudan through March 2015 as agricultural production is projected to be 30 percent above average, according to FEWS NET. Increased food production will improve household access to cereals in markets as prices decline and contribute to increased income levels from agricultural labor and crop sales. Cereal prices, however, will likely remain above the five-year average.
- Acute food needs—particularly among displaced populations—persist in Darfur and the Two Areas due to insecurity, widespread population displacement, and reduced access to agricultural areas. Ongoing conflict in Darfur and the Two Areas may result in below-average agricultural production and associated food insecurity in the coming months, according to the U.N.

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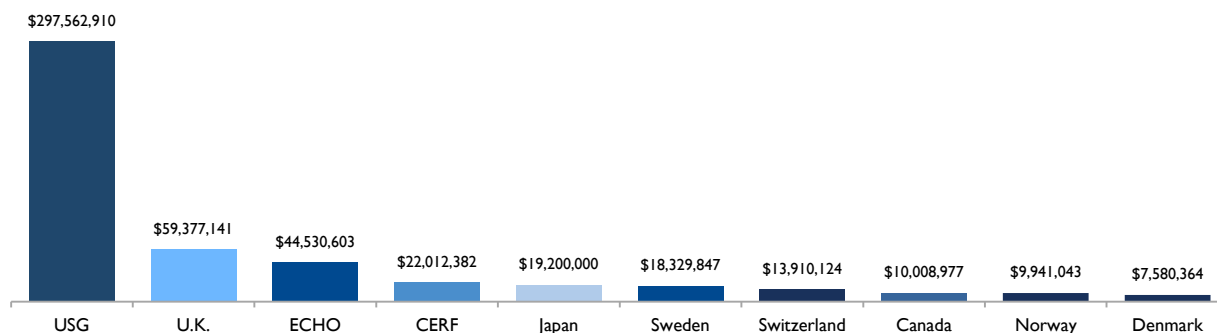
<sup>4</sup> The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

- Between January and August 2014, WFP reached more than 103,650 conflict-affected people in GoS-controlled areas of Blue Nile with approximately 8,315 metric tons (MT) of food assistance, according to WFP. In Southern Kordofan, WFP reached approximately 181,000 individuals with more than 18,920 MT of food assistance between January and June 2014—including more than 178,700 people through general food distributions and approximately 2,300 through targeted supplementary feeding program activities.

## OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On November 10, the U.K. Department for International Development (DFID) announced an additional \$11.3 million to support humanitarian operations in Sudan. Through the Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund, the contribution will support the provision of relief assistance—including health, nutrition, and shelter support—to conflict-affected and displaced populations. As of November 24, the Government of the U.K. (GoUK) had provided more than \$59 million in humanitarian assistance to Sudan in 2014, according to the U.N.
- On November 27, the Government of Switzerland contributed an additional \$523,000 to support humanitarian operations in Sudan via the Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF). The recent contribution will support the distribution of critical relief assistance, including to conflict-affected and food-insecure populations.
- As of December 16, donors had committed \$532.7 million—approximately 54 percent of the total requested funding—to the 2014 revised Strategic Response Plan (SRP). Other top humanitarian donors to Sudan in 2014 include the GoUK, the European Commission’s Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), the Government of Japan, the Government of Sweden, and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a pooled, humanitarian fund established and managed by the U.N.

## TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING IN 2014 TO DATE\* PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of December 16, 2014. All international figures are according to OCHA’s Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2014 calendar year, while U.S. Government (USG) figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments based on FY 2014 and FY 2015, which began on October 1, 2013, and October 1, 2014, respectively.

## CONTEXT

- Sudan continues to cope with the effects of conflict, economic shocks, and perennial environmental hazards, such as drought and flooding.
- Since 2003, the complex emergency in Darfur has affected more than 4.7 million people, including more than 1.2 million long-term IDPs who remain in camps, according to U.N. agencies. Conflict continues among the Sudan Armed Forces, armed opposition groups, militias, and ethnic groups. Insecurity, access restrictions, and bureaucratic impediments limit the ability of relief agencies to respond to humanitarian and recovery needs.
- In July 2004, the GoS signed a joint communiqué with the U.N., committing to a moratorium on restrictions for humanitarian work in Darfur. In 2007, the GoS formally reaffirmed the July 2004 commitment and agreed to procedures to facilitate the expedited delivery of assistance to Darfur. The moratorium expired on January 31, 2013. In March 2013, the GoS finalized and released a directive setting out new regulations and procedures governing humanitarian agencies operating in Sudan. The directive codifies and clarifies many existing regulations, while introducing some new procedures. To date, government restrictions on humanitarian activities remain a major challenge to meeting the needs of beneficiaries.
- On July 14, 2011, the GoS and the Liberation and Justice Movement, an armed opposition group in Darfur, signed the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, a framework for establishing a comprehensive peace process in Darfur.
- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the GoS and the southern-based Sudan People's Liberation Movement officially ended more than two decades of North–South conflict during which famine, fighting, and disease killed an estimated 2 million people and displaced at least 4.5 million others. In accordance with the CPA, the 10 states of Southern Sudan conducted a referendum on self-determination on January 9, 2011, which resulted in the independence of the Republic of South Sudan on July 9, 2011. Between the signing of the CPA and the independence of South Sudan, more than 2 million IDPs and 331,000 refugees returned to South Sudan and the Two Areas and Abyei, according to UNHCR.
- On October 9, 2014, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Jerry P. Lanier renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2015. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency annually since 1987.

### USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2014 & FY 2015<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA Assistance in Darfur<sup>2</sup></b>			
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Darfur-wide	\$1,200,000
NGO Partners and International Organizations **	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$29,739,346
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$2,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$4,200,000
U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$5,000,000
WHO	Health	Darfur-wide	\$1,500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE IN DARFUR</b>			<b>\$43,639,346</b>

<b>USAID/OFDA Assistance in the Three Areas<sup>3</sup> and Central and Eastern Sudan</b>			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Three Areas-wide	\$800,000
NGO and International Organization Partners**	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Khartoum, Northern Kordofan, Three Areas-wide, Western Kordofan, White Nile	\$8,661,241



OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan	\$1,500,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Three Areas-wide, White Nile	\$800,000
WHO	Health	Three Areas-wide	\$1,000,000
	Program Support		\$2,838,494
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE IN THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN</b>			<b>\$16,599,735</b>

<b>USAID/FFP Countrywide Assistance in Sudan<sup>4</sup></b>			
WFP and International Organizations	181,994 MT of Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$200,173,829
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$200,173,829</b>

<b>State/PRM Countrywide Assistance in Sudan</b>			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$6,800,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$16,400,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE COUNTRYWIDE ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$23,200,000</b>

<b>State/PRM Assistance in Sudan For South Sudanese Refugees Response</b>			
IOM	Protection	Border regions, Khartoum, Southern Kordofan	\$100,000
U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA)	Health, Protection	Khartoum, White Nile	\$250,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Khartoum, Southern Kordofan, White Nile	\$13,600,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$13,950,000</b>

<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN</b>			<b>\$60,239,081</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN</b>			<b>\$200,173,829</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN</b>			<b>\$37,150,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2014 &amp; FY 2015</b>			<b>\$297,562,910</b>

\*\*USAID/OFDA funding for FY 2014 and to date in FY 2015 has supported the following NGO and international organization partners in Sudan: The Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA), American Refugee Committee, CARE, GOAL, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Medical Corps (IMC), Mercy Corps, Relief International (RI), Save the Children/U.S., Tearfund, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières – Germany (VSF/G), Welthungerhilfe (WHH), World Relief International (WRI), World Vision - USA, and ZOA.

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents actual or obligated amounts as of December 16, 2014.

<sup>3</sup> Abyei Area, Blue Nile, and Southern Kordofan

<sup>4</sup> Estimated value of food assistance.

## PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at [www.interaction.org](http://www.interaction.org).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - The Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>